7:40 p.m.

FRANKLIN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN LIFE

BY CLAUDE H. VAN TYNE, PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

ty street lighting. He was American fire insurance commerican

was the father of scientific
of the needs and problems
fr. He was the father of
slomacy. He was the father
maxims—the father of many

Jersey market, and saw with pain the inhabitants wading in mud white purchasing of the man who, historians of the man who, historians agreed, contributed more to the market ing their provisions. A strip of ground gle of his time and today than gle of his time and today than great allows to date. That imperican flown to date, they had firm footing for each of the market, they had firm footing for such the desire to improve the instance of clearing-house for such the desire to improve the instance of things and did not pars till I was good to desire to improve the instance of the market and saw with pain the inhabitants wading in mud white purchasing the desire to improve the instance of the market and saw with pain the inhabitants wading in mud white purchasing the city and brought it into the Assembly. It was just before I went to Enther the provisions of the market was at length paved and made the people more willing.

After some time I drew a bill for paving the city and brought it into the Assembly. It was just before I went to Enther the provisions of the market was at length paved with brick, so that being give city and brought it into the Assembly. It was just before I went to Enther the provisions of the provisions patentially the father of clean ing. but were often over shoes in dirt to



tatue of Franklin in Printing House Square, New York City.

that influence us of today carriage came out of the mud upon this can they did the Americans payement it shook off and left its dirt is preparing to celebrate

most useful citizen uner, and, of course, the Franklin's name is The University of

ning of the firm of Luc-

the awakened interest in the approaching bicente-wing article, setting forth racticity as possible just as Franklin's contributions

t Mr. Claude H. Van Tyne, equipped to hundle this sub-trafessor of American his-Editoristic of Michigan (Ann. his three books on various surfaces history—"Letters of ter," "Loy-lists in the American lich," and "The American lich," and "The American for the reveal his deep of American history and the made it.

burflowd that might be obtained by this small expense; the greater case in keeping or his birth. no been deserves that distincted his breath in the first might be obtained by this small expense; the greater case in keeping or his birth. no been deserves that distincted his breath in by the people's feet the bigs brought in by the people's feet the benefit to the phois by more custom, vir. I would ask to tell the few kinds of the many of the wather the dust blown in upon their goods etc. etc.

I sent one of these papers to each house and in a day or two went round to see who would subscribe to an agreement to pay these dispersive it was undersorded. If the limithraries of the little that introduced paying and the last introduced paying and the last introduced paying and the last it has it is worth quoting.

The introduced paying and the last introduced paying and the last surrounded the market, it has to supply the vulgar were delighted with the cleanings of the payement itsel surrounded the market, it has it worth quoting a general desire to have all the streets in the city of his adoption was shown even in his will, for he left 1500 "for making the river Schuykili naveligable," but it never was used for that purpose.

The example of many of Franklin's proper to the to the other cities of our land, so that from these early efforts of his we are to day deriving immeasurable benefits.

But Franklin's interest in the city of his adoption was shown even in his will, for he left 1500 "for making the river Schuykili naveligable," but it never was used for that purpose.

The example of many of Franklin's proper to each house and in a day or two went round to see who would subscribe to an agreement to the other cities of our land, so that from these early efforts of his was shown even in his will, for he left 1500 "for making the river Schuykili naveligable," but it never was shown even in he shows he was shown even in his will, for he left 1500 "for making the river Schuykili naveligable," but it never was shown even

How He Fathered Clean Streets

By talking and writing on the subject. I was at length instrumental in getting the street payed with stone, between the market and the brick'd foot payement, that was on each side next the houses. This for some time gave an easy access to the market dry shod, but, the rest of the street not being payed, whenever a

gaulzed a compliar (1736) for fighting fires—the forefinner of many like companies.

Still other public spirited plans grew up in his mind. The city watch was one of the first things that I conceived to want regulation. It was managed by the constable of the respective wards in turnithe constable warned a number of the housekeepers to attend him for the night. Those who chose never to attend, paid him 6 shillings a year to be excused which was supposed to be for hir ng substitutes, but was, in reality, much more than was necessary for that purpose and made the constableship a place of prout, and the constable, for a little drink, often got such ragamuffins about him as a watch, that respectable housekeepers did not choose to mix with. Waking the rounds, too, was often neglected and most of the nights spent in tuppling.

"I thereupon wrote a paper representing

of the nights spent in tippling.

"I thereupon wrote a paper representing these irregularities but instating morparticularly on the inequality of this 6-shilling tax of the constables, respecting the circumstances of those who naid it. Since a poor widow housekeeper, all whose property to be guarded by the watch did not perhaps exceed the value of 150 paid as much as the wealthlest merchant who had thousands of pounds worth of goods in his stores.

"On the whole I proposed a more effectual watch, the hiring of proper men to serve constantly in the business, and as a more equitable way of supporting the charge, the levying a tax that rabuild be proportioned to the propert."

Founder of Free Liberries.

Founder of Free Libraries.

A View of a Portion of the University of Pennsylvania, Founded by Franklin.

paved and made the people more willing to submit to a tax for that purpose.

"After some time I drew a bill for paving the city and brought it into the Assembly. It was just before I went to England, in 1257, and did not pass till I was gone."

Improving Street Lights.

In the same clever way he secured the lighting of streets, though the idea was anothers. When the pian adopted was not a complete success, he invented a kind of lamp that made it so.

The old globe lamps, admitting no air below, became smoky and cost much dental stroke on one of them would demolish it. Franklin thersupor invented the now common four-paned lamp, with a long funcel above to draw up the smoke, and crevices admitting air below.

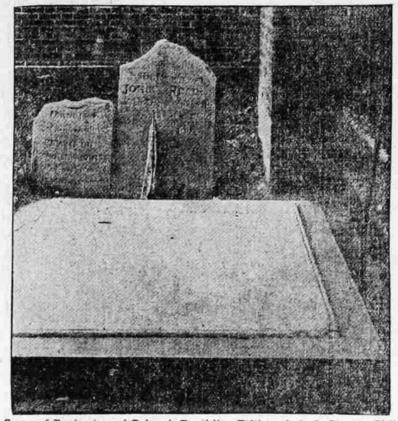
Already he had written a paper on the means of extinguishing fires, and had organites.

Still other public spirited plans grew up as the Abang company (125) for fighting life and company and core may be a company of the papers.

The old plobe lamps, admitting no air below.

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Still other public spirited plans grew up to the submit of the public spirited plans grew up to the submit of the public spirited plans grew up to the submit of the public spirited plans grew up to the submit of the public spirited plans grew up to the submit of the public spirited plans grew up to the submit of the public spirited plans grew up to the submit of the public spirited plans grew up to the submit of the public spirited plans grew up to the public plans to the public



Grave of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin, Fifth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

origins in Franklin's marvelously fertile brain.

Inventor of Modern Advertising.

The most powerful agency that Franklin alone shows a wit as keen, or a humor as gentle, as his master. At a humor as gentle, as his master, at a humor as gentle, as his master. At a humor as gentle, as his master, at a humor as gentle, as his master. At a humor as gentle, as his master, at a humor as gentle, as his master. At a humor as gentle, as his master, at a humor

ers are the mainstay of the nation," he declared.
Frankfin's interest in economic problems was without bound. He had wise and deep thoughts to express upon manufactures, paper money and interest, free trade, and taxation. "The taxes of the Government are indeed heavy," says Father Abraham in Franklin's "Way to Wealth," but "we are taxed twice as much by our idleness and four times as much by our folly."

His Study of the Gulf Stream.

His Study of the Gulf Stream.

In the discussion of these divorse prob-isms Franklin had many new things to say, ideas of his own, but of greatest im-portance was the way he said them. He had a way of saying things that was easy to remember, just as he had a way of do-ing things that appealed to the imagina-

not been wholly classic literature

Poor Richard's Savings.

That stored-up fund of the ages Franklin made the inheritance of the America
Nation, and dur generation as well as his
is richer for it. In our copy books an
almanace and in our daily counsel to
children and friends the honely wisdom
of the past, framed in Franklin phrases,
guides the conduct of our own generation.
But if Franklin has greatly influence,
our everyday life, he has even more left
his mark upon our public life. Of all the
famous Revolutionary Fathers, his name
alone is found slike beneath the Decharation of Independence beneath the Treaty
of Alliance with France, beneath the
Treaty of Peace which ended the Revolution, and at the foot of the Constitution
under which we now live. Great was the
part which he had in bringing them all
to fruition, but in mose does his wonderful personality stand out more vividiy
than in his errand of diplemacy to France,
when he won the hearts of the French
people, and made them heartly approve
the King's action when he ailied France
with America.

Our First Diplomatist. Nation, and our scheration as well as his is richer for it. It is possess on almainsts and two districts of the past, framed in Francisch marked in Francisch in France was greeted with the greatest eithusiaem Adams declared that his reputation was more universal than that of Newton, Vol.

Itarian interests. In his "Reflections on the Augmentation of Wages," he asserts that insufficient wages occasion the de-chine of minufactory, while high wages promote its prosperity. He stands in the forefront of those benevolent thinkers who have fought the literary battles of labor.

It is also fashionable nowadays to reproach his phillescophy as being of the candle-end-saving hind, where moral ends are neglected and the thing that pays is emphasized, but in his time the American people needed the seemd and good advice which be gave, that they might gain the practical virtues before striving for the higher moral standards of a more advanced age.

"Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee," was a uneded maxim in those struggling days. They must get rich, and make money, for "It is hard for an empty sack to stand apright." Energy they needed, too, for "The sleeping fox catchies no poultry." It was good for the common man to have ringing in his enr Poor Richard's ansertion, "He that hath a trade, hath an estate."

Franklin did not pretend to invent there wise maxims, but he ransacked the proverbs and naws of all ages, and set them before the people of his day in the simple, striking phrase that could not be forgotten.

That stored-up fund of the ages Franklin made the inheritance of the American Nation, and our generation as well as high preach his philesophy as being of the can-

a lady's chambermand, or a scalin in a kitchen who was not familiar with it, and who did not consider aim a friend to human-kind."

His venerable and patriarchal appearance, and the novelty of his thoughts, expressed in words as simple and graceful as were his manners, caused discerning men to deciare him one of the most extraordinary men that ever existed. He was simple as Rousseau and witty as Voltaire, yet it was not in idealism, but in good sense that his genius lay. The wise, the enthusiastic and the frivolous were all drawn to him by some trait that won them. To the common people he was the restorer of the golden age, to the politic world he was philosopher, patriot, and apostle of liberty.

Paris lost its head over him. At entertainments beautiful women vied with each other to place on his white head a cown of laurels, and kisses on his cheeks! He grew weary of sitting for busis and portraits and medals. On every leweer's counter his benign features were set in innumerable rings, watches, snuff-boxes, and bracelets.

His very singularity served to keep him in the public eye. Contrast could go no further than Franklin's appearance in court. Amid the lace and the embroidery, the powder and the perfume, walked this farmer figure, with brown cost, round hat and unpowdered hair. He did not ape French manners but, as Jefferson expressed it he subjected France to American influence.

Franklin's whole diplomatic policy was simple. "It is my intention, while I stay here, to procure what advantages I can for our country by endeavoring to please the court." Adams, when he came a year laiter, wanted the court to know its place, and as a result it refused to have anything more to do with him.

That stern Corlolanus of diplomacy would not fatter the French monarch for all his power, but Franklin, seeing that the King had a pleasure in reflecting on his senerous benevoence in assisting an oppressed people, and that he regarded it "as a part of the glory of his reign." thought it wise to increase that pleasure by gentef

The Most Useful American.

The Most Useful American.

The result of his shrewd diolomacy was to bind the French people in a firm friendship with the new nation in America, a sympathy not wholly lost today though the conduct of Louis Napoleon during our Civil war, being regarded as the will of the French people, did much to estrange us from them.

When we sum up all that Franklin did for his own age, and note the Inducince he has had upon our own, it will be seen that his life is not only the most inter siling and the most uniformly successful yet. Ilved by an American, but it must seem on the whole to have been the most useful to all classes and conditions of nen. on the whole to have been the most useful to all classes and conditions of nen, except, perhaps, the lives of Washington and Lincoln, and theirs, possibly, were nobler, but not so useful. Copyright, 1935, by McClure, Phillips & Co.

Way to Keep Fish Alive.

Consul-General Guenther of Frankfort, Germany, writes of a report that the French naturalists, Billard and Bruyant, have made a d'acovery with reference to keeping fish adve which may be of prac-

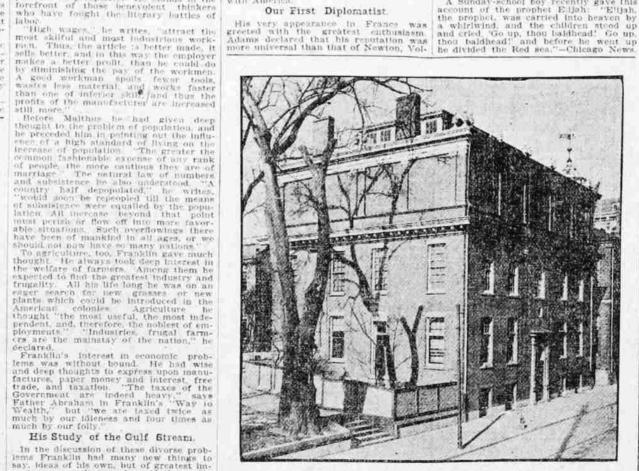
have made a discovery with reference to keeping fish alvo which may be of practical importance.

The ref; ted discovery concerns a tiny alga, by stelf not visible to the naked sye, which possesses the remarkable property of preserving the water in which it exists in a state of great purity for an almost unlimited period. The little plant possesses also the advantage of multiplying rapidly and thrives in almost all kinds of fresh water. To the naked eye the presence of these algae is noticeable through the brilliantly green color of the water, provided it contains a large number of them.

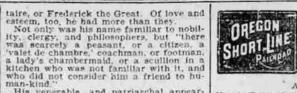
The two scientists have succeeded in keeping brook trout alive in a large-sized vessel for six weeks, so that their taste at the end of this period did not appear to be impaired in the least. This is all the more remarkable as it is well known that otherwise brook treut can only be kept alive in running water. Leeches have been kept silve by the same process ore and one-half years without change of the water. Experiments have already been made to make practical use of the discovery for the transportation of live fish.

Live brook trout, for instance, were shipped by rail, the journey consuming seven hours, at a temperature of 25 deg. In vessels filled with water to which these slique had been added. The trout were all fresh upon arrival, while of others, shipped at the same time in pure water, of containing these algae, not a single rout arrived alive. The explanation of his phenomenon is probably that these tigae, like other green plants, decompose he exhbonic acid exhaled by the fish and o reoxidize the water. The two scientists are also of the opinion that the alare render the polson, which may have cen secreted in the fish, harmless.

A Few Amusing Blunders.



Building of the American Philosophical Society, Which Franklin Founded. Independence Hall at the Left.



TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1905.

ARRIVE.

No. 4-From Ogden, Chicago Omaha, St. Louis, Kanmas City and Denver No. 8-From Ogden, Port-land, Butte, San Francisco. No. 6-From Ogden and in-termediate points No. 12-From Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points 5:15 a.m. 8:30 a.m. 9:30 a.m.

11:45 a.m. points
No. 2-From Ogden, Chicago,
St. Louis, Kansas City,
Omaha, Denver and San
Francisco Francisco
No. 10-From Ogden, Cache
Valley, Butte, Portland
and San Francisco 4:45 p.m.

DEPART. DEPART

No: 5-For Ogden, Omaha,
Chicago, Denver, Kanans
City and St. Louis
No: 7-For Ogden, Portland,
Butte, San Francisco and
intermediate points
No: 1-For Ogden, Omaha,
Chicago, Denver, Kanaos
City, St. Louis and San
Francisco 7:10 a.m. 10 30 a.m.

Chicago. Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco.
No. 11-For Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points.
No. 3-For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago.
No. 9-For Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco and intermediate points.

D. E. BURLEY, G. 1:40 p.m. 4 10 p.m. 6 05 p.m.

11 45 p.m. D. E. BURLEY, G. P. A. D. S. SPENGER, A. G. P. A. City Ticket Office, 201 Main street. Telephone 250.

Note.—Train numbers shown above are Oregon Short Line train numbers, and do not apply to the Southern Pacific west of Ogden or the Union Pacific cast thereof



San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. Co. TIME TABLE.

EFFECTIVE MAY 1ST, 1905. DEPART DAILY he From Oregon Short Line Depot, Salt Laks City 7:45 a.m

Lake City.

No. 57-For Stockton and Tintle district.

No. 58-For Provo, Mercur, Mantl and points on Sanpete Valley.

No. 51-For Provo, Nephi and Lynn.

No. 1-Kor Los Augeles and Intermediate points.

No. 55-For Nephi and intermediate points. 8:00 a.m 5:00 p.m 8:30 p.m. 11:30 p.m. ARRIVE DAILY.

ARRIVE DAILY.

No. 2-From Los Angeles and intermediate points 6:30 a.m.

No. 35-From Lynn, Provo and intermediate points 9:50 a.m.

No. 36-From Manti, Nephi and intermediate points 1:30 pm

No. 54-From Nephi, Provo and intermediate points 5:40 p.m.

No. 58-From Tinite district and intermediate points 6:00 p.m.

Standard Pulman Secreta Standard Pullman Service Daily be-tween Salt Lake, Milford, Callente, Las Vegas and Los Angeles, Direct Stage Connection for all Mining Districts in Southern Utah and Nevada, including Bullfrog.

City Ticket Office, 17 W. 2nd So. St. Telephones 1986.

E W. GILLETT, J. L. MOORE. Gen Pass Agt. District Pass Agt.



CURRENT TIME TABLE, In Effect Dec. 10, 1905.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 10-For Heber, Provo and Maryweale No. 112-For Bingham No. 112-For Pa h City No. 112-For Bingham
No. 112-For Pa k City
No. 8-For Denver and East No. B-For Denver and East No. B-For Ogden No. 5-For Ogden and West No. 1-For Ogden and West No. 12-For Bingham No. 2-For Denver and East No. 8-For Prove and Tintic Small knowledge of life, outside their No. 4-For Denver and East . ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY



COLORADO-UTAH SHORT LINE TO ST. LOUIS.

Through car. Sail Lake City to St. Louis and Kansas City. Only one change to New York, Buffalo and principal points East. Low rates for summer travel Especial attention to ladies and children.

dren
Tourist sleepers through to Chicago,
Boston and other points without change,
Two trains daily,
Inquire at iteRet office, 103 Dooly block,
Salt Lake City. Any information cheerfully given. H. C. TOWNSEND,
G. P. & T. A. Missouri Pacific Ry., St.
Louis, Mo.

The Lagoon Road.

Fait Lake & Ogden Railway.

SIMON BAMBERGER, President and
General Manager.

Time table in effect Nov. 25, 1966.

LEAVE SALTE FAIRE. LEAVE SAU 6, 8:30, 11 a. m., 2, 4:30, 6:30 p. m.

> J. W. CURRIE. ASSAYER to W 2rd South, Sait Lake City,

7, 9:30, 12 m., 3, 5:30, 7:30 p. m.

